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## OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

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### Conclusion of the President's PROTEST.

The custody of the public property, under  
such regulations as may be prescribed by legis-  
lative authority, has always been considered an  
appropriate function of the Executive Depart-  
ment in this and all other Governments. In ac-  
cordance with this principle, every species of  
property belonging to the U. States, (excepting  
that which is in the use of the several co-  
ordinate Departments of the Government, as  
means to aid them in performing their appropri-  
ate functions,) whether it be lands, or buildings,  
or merchandise, or provisions, or clothing, or  
arms and munitions of war. The superintend-  
ents and keepers of the whole are appointed  
by the President, responsible to him, and remov-  
able at his will.

Public money is but a species of public prop-  
erty. It cannot be raised by taxation or cus-  
toms, nor brought into the Treasury in any  
other way, except by law; but whenever or  
howsoever obtained, its custody always has  
been, and always must be, under the constitu-  
tion be changed, intrusted to the Executive  
Department. No officer can be created by  
Congress for the purpose of taking charge of  
it, whose appointment would not, by the constitu-  
tion, at once devolve on the President, and  
who would not be responsible to him for the  
faithful performance of his duties. The legis-  
lative power may undoubtedly bind him and  
the President, by any laws they may think pro-  
per to enact; they may prescribe in what  
place particular portions of the public money  
shall be kept, and for what reason it shall be  
removed, as they may direct that supplies for  
the army or navy shall be kept in particular  
stores; and it will be the duty of the President  
to see that the law is faithfully executed—yet  
will the custody remain in the Executive De-  
partment of the Government. Were the Con-  
gress to assume, with or without a legislative  
act, the power of appointing officers independ-  
ently of the President, to take the charge and  
custody of the public property contained in the  
military and naval arsenals, magazines, & store-  
houses, it is believed that such an act would be  
regarded by all as a palpable usurpation of Ex-  
ecutive power, subversive of the form; as well  
as the fundamental principles of our Govern-  
ment. But where is the difference in princi-  
ple, whether the public property be in the form  
of arms, munitions of war, or supplies, or in  
gold and silver, or bank notes? None can be  
perceived—none is believed to exist. Con-  
gress cannot, therefore, take out of the hands  
of the Executive Department, the custody of  
the public property or money, without an as-  
sumption of Executive power, and a subversion  
of the first principles of the constitution.

The Congress of the United States have never  
passed an act imperatively dictating that the  
public moneys shall be kept in any particular  
place or places. From the origin of the Gov-  
ernment to the year 1816, the statute book was  
wholly silent on the subject. In 1789, a Treas-  
urer was created, subordinate to the Secretary  
of the Treasury, and through him to the  
President. He was requested to give bond,  
safely to keep, and faithfully to disburse the  
public moneys, without any direction as to the  
manner or places in which they should be kept.  
By reference to the practice of the Govern-  
ment, it is found that from its first organization,  
the Secretary of the Treasury, acting under the  
superintendence of the President, designated the  
places in which the public moneys should be  
kept, and specially directed all transfers from  
place to place. This practice was continued,  
with the silent acquiescence of Congress, from  
1789 down to 1816; and although many banks  
were selected and discharged, and although a  
portion of the moneys were first placed in the  
State Banks, and then in the former Bank of  
the United States, and upon the dissolution of  
that, were again transferred to the State Banks,  
no legislation was thought necessary by Con-  
gress, and all the operations were originated and  
perfected by Executive authority. The Sec-  
retary of the Treasury, responsible to the Pres-  
ident, and with his approbation, made contracts  
and arrangements in relation to the whole sub-  
ject matter, which was thus entirely commit-  
ted to the direction of the President, under his  
responsibilities to the American People, and to  
those who were authorized to impeach and pun-  
ish him for any breach of this important trust.

The act of 1816, establishing the Bank of  
the United States, directed the deposits of  
public money to be made in that bank and its  
branches, in places in which the said bank and  
its branches thereof may be established, "un-  
less the Secretary of the Treasury should oth-  
erwise order and direct," in which event, he  
was required to give his reasons to Congress.

This was but a continuance of his pre-existing  
powers as the Head of an Executive Depart-  
ment, to direct where the deposits should be  
made, with the superadded obligation of giving  
his reasons to Congress for making them else-  
where than in the bank of the United States  
and its branches. It is not to be considered  
that this provision in any degree altered the  
relation between the Secretary of the Treas-  
ury and the President, as the responsible Head  
of the Executive Department, or released the  
latter from his constitutional obligation to "take  
care that the laws be faithfully executed." On  
the contrary, it increased his responsibility,  
by adding another to the long list of laws  
which it was his duty to carry into effect.

It would be an extraordinary result, if, be-  
cause the person charged by law with a public  
duty, is one of the Secretaries, it were less the  
duty of the President to see that law, faithfully  
executed, than other laws enjoining duties upon  
subordinate officers or private citizens. If there  
be any difference, it would seem that the obli-  
gation is the strongest in relation to the former,  
because the neglect is in his presence, and the  
remedy at hand.

It cannot be doubted that it was the legal du-  
ty of the Secretary of the Treasury to order  
and direct the deposits of the public money to  
be made elsewhere than in the Bank of the  
United States, whenever sufficient reasons existed  
for making the change. If, in such a case,  
he neglected or refused to act, he would neglect  
or refuse to execute the law. What would  
then be the sworn duty of the President?—  
Could he say that the constitution did not bind  
him to see the law faithfully executed, because it  
was one of his Secretaries and not himself upon  
whom the service was especially imposed?—  
Might he not be asked whether there was any  
such limitation to his obligations prescribed in  
the Constitution? Whether he is equally  
bound to take care that the laws be faithfully  
executed, whether they impose duties on the  
highest officer of State, or the lowest subordi-  
nate in any of the Departments? Might he not  
be told, that it was for the sole purpose of caus-  
ing all executive officers, from the highest to the  
lowest, faithfully to perform the services re-  
quired of them by law—that the People of the  
United States have made him their Chief Magis-  
trate, and the constitution has clothed him with  
the entire Executive power of this Government?  
The principles implied in these questions appear  
too plain to need elucidation.

But here, also we have a contemporaneous  
construction of the act, showing that it was not  
understood as in any way changing the relations  
between the President and Secretary of the  
Treasury, or as placing the latter out of the  
Executive control, even in relation to the depos-  
ites of the public money. Nor on this point  
are we left to any unequivocal testimony. The  
documents of the Treasury Department show  
that the Secretary of the Treasury did apply to  
the President, and obtain his sanction and ap-  
probation to the original transfer of the public  
deposits to the present Bank of the United  
States, and did carry the measure into effect in  
obedience to his decision. They also show  
that transfers of the public deposits from the  
Branches of the United States to State Banks,  
at Chillicothe, Cincinnati, and Louisville, in  
1819, were made with the approbation of the  
President, and by his authority. They show,  
that upon all important questions appertaining  
to his Department, whether they related to the  
public deposits or other matters, it was the  
constant practice of the Secretary of the Treas-  
ury to obtain for his acts the sanction and ap-  
proval of the President. These acts, and the  
principles on which they were founded, were  
known to all the departments of the Govern-  
ment, to Congress, and the country; and until  
very recently, appear never to have been called  
in question.

Thus was it settled by the constitution, the  
laws, and the whole practice of the Govern-  
ment, that the entire Executive power is vested  
in the President of the United States; that as  
incident to that power, the right of appointing  
and removing those officers who are to aid him  
in the execution of the laws, with such restric-  
tions only as the constitution prescribes, is vested  
in the President; that the Secretary of the  
Treasury is one of those officers, that the cus-  
tody of the public property and money has al-  
ways been exercised through the Secretary of  
the Treasury and subordinates; that in the  
performance of these duties he is subject to the  
supervision and control of the President, and in  
all important measures relating to them, con-  
sults the Chief Magistrate, and obtains his  
approval and sanction; that the law "estab-  
lishing the Bank did not, as it could not, change  
the relation between the President and Secre-  
tary—did not release the former from his obli-  
gation to see the law faithfully executed, nor the  
latter from the President's supervision and con-  
trol; that afterwards, and before, the Secre-  
tary did in fact consult, and obtain the sanction  
of the President, to transfers and removals of  
the public deposits, and that all departments  
of the government, and the nation itself, approved  
or acquiesced in these acts and principles, as  
in strict conformity with our constitution and  
laws.

During the last year, the approaching ter-  
mination, according to the provisions of its char-

ter, and the solemn decision of the American  
People, of the Bank of the United States, made  
it expedient, and its exposed abuses and cor-  
ruptions, made it, in my opinion, the duty of the  
Secretary of the Treasury to place the moneys  
of the United States in other depositories.—  
The Secretary did not concur in that opinion,  
and declined giving the necessary order and  
direction. So glaring were the abuses and  
corruptions of the Bank, so evident its fixed  
purpose to persevere in them, and so palpable  
its designs, by its money and power, to control  
the Government and change its character, that  
I deemed it the imperative duty of the Execu-  
tive authority, by the exertion of every power  
conferred to it by the constitution and laws, to  
check its career, and lessen its ability to do  
mischief, even in the painful alternative of dis-  
missing the Head of one of the Departments.  
At the time the removal was made, other causes  
sufficient to justify it existed; but if they had  
not, the Secretary would have been dismissed  
for this cause only.

His place I supplied by one whose opinions  
were well known to me, and whose frank ex-  
pression of them in another situation, and whose  
generous sacrifices of interest and feeling,  
when unexpectedly called to the station he now  
occupies, ought forever to have shielded his  
motives from suspicion and his character from  
reproach. In accordance with the opinions  
long before expressed by him, he proceeded,  
with my sanction, to make arrangements for de-  
positing the moneys of the United States in oth-  
er safe institutions.

The resolution of the Senate, as originally  
framed, and as passed, if it refers to these acts,  
pre-supposes a right in that body to interfere  
with this exercise of Executive power. If the  
principle be once admitted, it is not difficult to  
perceive where it may end. If, by a mere de-  
nunciation like this resolution, the President  
should ever be induced to act, in a manner of  
official duty, contrary to the honest convictions  
of his own mind, in compliance with the wishes  
of the Senate, the constitutional independence  
of the Executive Department would be as ef-  
fectually destroyed, and its power as effectually  
transferred to the Senate, as if that end had  
been accomplished by an amendment of the  
constitution. But if the Senate have a right to  
interfere with the Executive powers, they have  
also the right to make that interference effective,  
and if the assertion of the power implied in the  
resolution be silently acquiesced in, we may  
reasonably apprehend that it will be followed, at  
some future day, by an attempt at actual en-  
forcement. The Senate may refuse, except on  
the condition that he will surrender his opin-  
ions to theirs, and obey their will, to perform  
their own constitutional functions; to pass the  
necessary laws: to sanction appropriations pro-  
posed by the House of Representatives, and to  
confirm proper nominations made by the  
President. It has already been maintained  
(and it is not conceivable that the resolution  
of the Senate can be based on any other prin-  
ciple) that the Secretary of the Treasury is the  
officer of Congress, and independent of the  
President: that the President has no right to  
control him, and consequently none to remove  
him. With the same propriety, and on similar  
grounds, may the Secretary of State, the Sec-  
retaries of War and the Navy, and the Post-  
master General, each in succession, be declar-  
ed independent of the President, and the sub-  
ordinates of Congress, and removable only with  
the concurrence of the Senate. Followed to  
its consequences, this principle will be found ef-  
fectually to destroy one co-ordinate Depart-  
ment of the Government, to concentrate in the  
hands of the Senate the whole Executive power,  
and leave the President as powerless as he  
would be—useless—the shadow of authority af-  
ter the substance had departed.

The time and occasion which have called  
forth the resolution of the Senate, seem to im-  
pose upon me an additional obligation not to  
pass it over in silence. Nearly forty five years  
had the President exercised, without a question  
as to his rightful authority, those powers, for  
the recent assumption of which he is now de-  
nounced. The vicissitudes of peace and war  
had attended our Government; violent parties,  
watchful to take the advantage of any seeming  
usurpation on the part of the Executive, had  
distracted our counsels; frequent removals or  
forced resignations, in every sense tantamount  
to removals, had been made of the Secretary  
and other officers of the Treasury; and yet, in  
no one instance is it known, that any man,  
whether patriot or partizan, had raised his voice  
against it as a violation of the Constitution.—  
This expediency and justice of such changes,  
in reference to public officers of all grades,  
have frequently been the topics of discussion;  
but the constitutional right of the President to  
appoint, to control, and remove the Head of  
the Treasury, as well as all other Departments  
seems to have been universally conceded.—  
And what is the occasion upon which other  
principles have been first officially asserted?  
The Bank of the United States, a great mon-  
opoly, had attempted to obtain a re-  
newal of its charter, by controlling the elections  
of the People and the action of the Govern-  
ment. The use of its corporate funds and  
power in that attempt, was fully disclosed; and  
it was made known to the President that the

corporation was putting in train the same course  
of measures, with the view of making another  
vigorous effort, through an interference in  
the elections of the people, to control public  
opinion and force the Government to yield to  
its demands. This, with its corruption of the  
press, its violation of its charter, its exclusion  
of the Government Directors from its proceed-  
ings, its neglect of duty and arrogant pretensions,  
made it, in the opinion of the President, incom-  
patible with public interest and the safety of  
our public institutions, that it should be longer  
employed as the fiscal agent of the Treasury.  
A Secretary of the Treasury, appointed in the  
recess of the Senate, who had not been con-  
firmed by that body, and whom the President  
might or might not at his pleasure, nominate to  
them, refused to do what his superior in the  
Executive Department considered the most im-  
perative of his duties, it became in fact, how-  
ever innocent in his motives, the protector of  
the Bank: And on this occasion it is discovered  
for the first time, that those who framed the  
constitution misunderstood it; that the first  
Congress and all its successors have been under  
a delusion; that the practice of near forty five  
years, is but a continued usurpation; that the  
Secretary of the Treasury is not responsible to  
the President; and that to remove him is a vi-  
olation of the constitution and laws, for which  
the President deserves to stand forever dishon-  
ored on the journals of the Senate.

There are also some other circumstances  
connected with the discussion and passage of  
the resolution, to which I feel it to be, not only  
my right, but my duty, to refer. It appears by  
the journal of the Senate, that among the twenty-  
six Senators who voted for the resolution on its  
final passage, and who had supported it in  
debate, in its original form, were one of the  
Senators from the State of Maine, the two Sen-  
ators from New Jersey, and one of the Senators  
from Ohio. It also appears by the same jour-  
nal, and by the files of the Senate, that the Leg-  
islatures of these States had severally expres-  
sed their opinions in respect to the Executive  
proceedings drawn in question before the Sen-  
ate.

It is thus seen that four Senators have de-  
clared by their votes that the President, in the  
late Executive proceedings in relation to the re-  
venue, had been guilty of the impeachable of-  
fence of "assuming upon himself authority and  
power not conferred by the constitution and  
laws, but in derogation of both," whilst the Leg-  
islatures of their respective States had deliber-  
ately approved those very proceedings, as con-  
sistent with the constitution; and demanded by  
the public good. If these four votes had been  
given in accordance with the sentiments of the  
Legislatures, as above expressed, there would  
have been but twenty four votes out of forty  
six for censuring the President and the unpre-  
cedented record of his conviction could not  
have been placed upon the journals of the Sen-  
ate.

In thus referring to the resolutions and in-  
structions of the Legislatures, I disclaim and  
repudiate all authority and design to interfere  
with the responsibility due from members of  
the Senate to their own consciences, their con-  
stituents and their country. The facts now  
stated belong to the history of these proceed-  
ings, and are important to the just develop-  
ment of the principles and interests involved in  
them, as well as to the proper vindication of  
the Executive Department; and with that view,  
and that view only, are they here made the  
topic of remark.

The dangerous tendency of the doctrine  
which denies to the President the power of su-  
pervising, directing and removing the Secre-  
tary of the Treasury, in like manner with the other  
Executive officers, would soon be manifest in  
practice, were the doctrine to be established.  
The President is the direct representative of  
the American People, but the Secretaries are  
not. If the Secretary of the Treasury be in-  
dependent of the President in the execution of  
the laws, then is there no direct responsibility  
to the People in that important branch of this  
Government, to which is committed the care of  
the national finances. And it is in the power  
of the Bank of the United States or any oth-  
er corporation, body of men, or individuals, if  
a Secretary shall be found to accord with them  
in opinion or can be induced in practice to pro-  
mote their views, and control, through him, the  
whole action of the Government, (so far as it is  
exercised by his Department) in defiance of  
the Chief Magistrate elected by the People and  
responsible to them.

But the evil tendency of the particular doc-  
trine adverted to, though sufficiently serious,  
would be as nothing in comparison with the  
pernicious consequences which would inevita-  
bly flow from the approbation and allowance  
by the People, and the practice by the Senate,  
of the unconstitutional power of arraigning and  
censuring the official conduct of the Executive,  
in the manner recently pursued.—Such pro-  
ceedings are eminently calculated to unsettle the  
foundations of the Government; to disturb the  
harmonious action of its different Departments,  
and to break down the checks and balances by  
which the wisdom of its framers sought to en-  
sure its stability and usefulness.

The honest differences of opinion which oc-

casionally exist between the Senate and the  
President, in regard to matters in which both  
are obliged to participate are sufficiently em-  
barrassing. But if the course recently adopt-  
ed by the Senate shall hereafter be frequently  
pursued, it is not only obvious that the harmo-  
ny of the relations between the President and  
the Senate will be destroyed, but that other and  
graver effects will ultimately ensue. If the  
censures of the Senate be submitted to by the  
President, the confidence of the people in his  
ability and virtue, and the character and use-  
fulness of his administration will soon be at an  
end, and the real power of Government will  
fall into the hands of a body, holding their off-  
ices for long terms, not elected by the People,  
and not to them directly responsible. If, on  
the other hand, the illegal censures of the Sen-  
ate should be resisted by the President, colli-  
sions and angry controversies might ensue,  
discreditable in their progress, and in the end  
compelling the People to adopt the conclusion,  
either that their Chief Magistrate was unwor-  
thy of their respect, or that the Senate was  
chargeable with calumny and injustice. Either  
these results would impair public confidence  
in the perfection of the system, and lead to serious  
alterations of its frame work, or to the  
practical abandonment of some of its provisions.

The influence of such proceedings on the  
other Departments of the Government, and more  
especially on the States, could not fail to be ex-  
tensively pernicious. When the Judges in the  
last resort of official misconduct, themselves over-  
step the bounds of their authority, as pre-  
scribed by the Constitution, what general dis-  
regard of its provisions might not their exam-  
ple be expected to produce? And who does not  
perceive that such contempt of the Federal  
Constitution, by one of its most important  
departments, would hold out the strongest tempta-  
tion to resistance on the part of the State Sov-  
ereignties, whenever they shall suppose their  
rights to have been invaded? Thus all the in-  
dependent departments of the Government,  
and the States which compose our confederated  
Union, instead of attending to their appropriate  
duties and leaving those who may offend, to be  
reclaimed or punished in the manner pointed  
out in the Constitution, would fall to mutual  
recrimination, and give to the people confusion  
and anarchy, instead of order and law; until at  
length some form of aristocratic power would  
be established on the ruins of the constitution,  
or the States be broken into separate commu-  
nities.

Far be it from me to charge or to insinuate,  
that the present Senate of the United States,  
intend, in the most distant way, to encourage  
such a result. It is not of the motives or designs  
but only of the tendency of their acts, that it is  
my duty to speak. It is, if possible, to make  
Senators themselves sensible of the dangers  
which lurk under the precedent set in their  
resolution; and at any rate to perform my duty  
as the responsible Head of one the coequal De-  
partments of the Government, that I have been  
compelled to point out the consequences to  
which the discussion and passage of the resolu-  
tion may lead, if the tendency of the measure  
be not checked in its inception.

It is due to the high trust with which I have  
been charged; to those who may be called to  
succeed me in it; to the Representatives of the  
people, whose constitutional prerogative has been  
unlawfully assumed; to the People and to the  
States; and to the constitution they have estab-  
lished; that I should not permit its provisions  
to be broken down by such an attack on the  
Executive Department, without at least some  
effort "to preserve, protect, and defend" them.  
With this view, and for the reasons which have  
been stated, I do hereby SOLEMNLY PROTEST  
against the aforementioned proceedings of the  
Senate, as unauthorized by the constitution;—  
contrary to its spirit and to several of its express  
provisions; subversive of that distribution of the  
powers of government which it has ordained  
and established; destructive of the checks and  
safeguards by which those powers were intend-  
ed, on the one hand, to be controlled, and on  
the other, to be protected; and calculated by  
their immediate and collateral effects, by their  
character and tendency, to concentrate in the  
hands of a body not directly amenable to the  
people, a degree of influence and power dan-  
gerous to their liberties, and fatal to the con-  
stitution of their choice.

The resolution of the Senate contains an im-  
putation upon my private as well as upon my  
public character; and as it must stand forever  
on their journals, I cannot close this substitute  
for that defence which I have not been allowed  
to present in the ordinary form, without re-  
marking, that I have lived in vain if it be ne-  
cessary to enter into a formal vindication of my  
character and purposes from such an imputa-  
tion. In vain did I bear upon my person, en-  
during moments of that contest in which A-  
merican liberty was purchased—in vain have I  
since periled property, fame, and life, in de-  
fence of the rights and privileges so dearly  
bought—in vain am I now, without a personal  
aspiration, or the hope of individual advantage,  
encountering responsibilities and dangers, from  
which, by mere inactivity in relation to a single  
point, I might have been exempt, if any serious  
doubt can be entertained as to the purity of my



# OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MAY 13, 1834.

The subscriber having purchased the interest of OCTAVIUS KING in this paper, it will hereafter be conducted by him as sole proprietor. While on his part he promises an anxious endeavor to make the paper deserving of the support and encouragement of the people of this county, he trusts that his exertions will be aided by the public, and more especially by the Democratic party for the maintenance of whose principles it was established. The character and political principles of the paper will remain unchanged.

All persons indebted for Advertising or for the paper are informed that payment is to be made to the subscriber to whom the accounts have been transferred.

GEORGE W. MILLETT.

Paris, May 6, 1834.

We present in this paper the conclusion of the protest. As so many contradictory opinions prevail respecting this document, and it has been the subject of so much misrepresentation and abuse, we recommend to our readers a careful perusal of it. The opposition are by no means agreed among themselves as to the light in which it ought to be viewed. A portion of them denounce it as containing despotism and anti-republican doctrines, and in proof of these positions they present to their readers garbled extracts and detached sentences. These persons betray the falsehoods of their own assertions, and their disbelief in the charges uttered by themselves when they refuse to put the Protest upon the Journals of the Senate or to publish it entire in their papers, that their readers may judge for themselves of the doctrines it contains. Another class of the opposition adopt a more plausible objection, which is entirely consistent with the course they pursue in refusing to give publicity to the objectionable paper. They say that it is an artful appeal to the people, calculated to enlist their passions and prejudices in favor of the present administration, and some of them are candid enough to admit that it will attain its object. It has even been the practice with Hartford Convention federalists or "whigs," if they prefer the name, to decry the intelligence of the people and to sneer at them as unfit to understand or intermeddle with the affairs of government. Does a democrat appeal to the people, and address himself to their understandings, he is called a demagogue. For this six or eight years past the story has been constantly dinned in our ears that the wealthy and well born part of the country are opposed to Gen. Jackson and his measures. We admit that the aristocracy are and ever have been against us. We rely for our support upon the laboring class of the community, who have an interest in maintaining equal rights and privileges. If none but the rich could vote we have no doubt but that Mr. Clay would have been president before this. But so long as the common people understand their rights and maintain them, the opposition can never come into power. Their rise would be the depression of the people. Their own orators and editors would deprive them of all support and sympathy from the people. They cannot conceal the contempt which they entertain for the laboring class of the community, and yet they are angry that they will not support them.

The opposition are ridiculing the idea of a Senator's being influenced by the instructions of his constituents. This is one of the new "whig" principles. Are Senators chosen to represent the States to which they belong, or merely to represent themselves? The opposition say that he is beyond the reach of the people and has a right to act as he pleases, regardless of the wishes of the State to which he belongs. The reason for this independence is that if he were amenable to the people he would be obliged to conform to their wishes or resign. Yet these men talk of being friends to the people and the constitution. They are opposed to irresponsible power, unless it be placed in their hands. Then it becomes noble independence. Out upon such hypocrisies. If you dare not trust the people, say so. Boldly avow the maxims upon which you proceed. Deny the fitness of the people for self government. Openly maintain and assert the divine right of wealth and learning to power and office. Denounce the right of universal suffrage as leading to anarchy, and the people will understand you. Then you may claim the praise of being open and candid in your political course, and your success will depend upon the estimation in which these principles are held by the community.

CONGRESS. We perceive no prospect of an immediate adjournment of this body, or that the necessary business of the Session will be brought to a speedy close. All public and private business appears to be absorbed in the affairs of the U. S. Bank. In its struggle for power it disregards the wishes and welfare of the country, and would rather sacrifice them than fail of carrying its point. At the last accounts the appropriation bill had not passed the House, and the opposition appear to be determined to protract the session to the utmost. The panic has in a measure gone by, and we hope that in despite of success the Bank party will submit to the voice of the people.

Who are the present administration, and how did they come into power? Judging from the denunciations of the opposition, one would be led to suppose that they had usurped their places, or found their way there in opposition to the wishes of the people. After four years experience of the principles and measures of President Jackson, when his character and political sentiments were well understood, he was re-elected by the people, by a triumphant and overwhelming majority, in spite of the combined forces and exertions of the opposition, aided by the immense power of the Bank, which left no means untried which money could purchase, to defeat his election. Has the President since that time, deviated from the principles and maxims of the first four years of his administration? No one dares pretend it. Have the people changed their minds? There is no evidence of it. They elected him for the very purpose he is now exerting himself to accomplish. There may have been individual changes, for these are always taking place, there may be honest differences of opinion as to the policy of particular measures, for this is the necessary consequence of the constitution of our nature and our government, but the confidence of the majority of the people in the wisdom, integrity, and patriotism of the President remains unchanged and unimpaired. Pecuniary embarrassments and distress, occasioned by the machinations of the Bank, may have cooled the zeal of some summer friends, whose principles and patriotism are found in their pockets, but the people who are essentially and truly democratic, remain unchanged. The character of the President extorts the reluctant praise, even of the opposition. It is but a few days since, that Mr. Southard, having accused Gen. Jackson of having stated in his protest, what was false, was most severely rebuked by one of his own political friends in the face

of the whole Senate, and the President declared incapable of such falsehood, by one of his most decided political opponents. We repeat it, the President's intelligence, integrity and patriotism are acknowledged even by the opposition. Are his cabinet unworthy of, or unfit for the places which they hold? No man who has a character to lose will venture to make the assertion. A short time since, Mr. Lincoln, late Gov. of Mass. now a Representative in Congress, attacked the Secretary of State and was most severely rebuked and directly contradicted by several of his own party. There cannot be found even among the hirelings of the opposition, men reckless enough to attack Cass or Woodbury. The honesty and integrity of the Postmaster General has been repeatedly and emphatically admitted by various members of the opposition in a recent debate relating to that department. The opposition have attacked Mr. Taney, as their duty to the Bank required them to do, but they have been compelled to respect his private character, and as to the manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office, his reasons are before the public, and they will judge of their correctness. Such then being the character and standing of the President and Heads of Departments, whence this clamor about usurpation and a violation of the constitution? Why are we grave by told that notwithstanding the truth of all this, that Amos Kendall rules and directs all the offices of the government—that the President and Secretaries act by his direction. If you ask for proof of this, you are met with the assertion. Thus while the officers of government are honest and upright, all that they do is wrong, because the Bank cannot be re-chartered, nor Henry Clay made President.

The Supreme Court sits in this town next week. There will be a Probate Court the week after at the Probate Office.

## FOR THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

The Roller is an implement of husbandry very little used or known in the County of Oxford. It is objected to for the reason that it leaves the ground so smooth and level, as to expose it too much to the scorching suns of summer, and except in sandy lands, it presses the earth too hard. I am convinced these objections are founded in sheer ignorance, and that the roller ought to rank among the first tools of agriculture. If the advantage of a smooth surface for the scythe were the only one, it well repays the farmer his trouble. It insures the vegetation of nearly all his seed, both grain and grass, even if the sowing be followed by a drought. This is of no small importance to the farmer, who does not sow his grass seeds in chaff. It is an opinion long established by that class, that clean seed never vegetates after the year it is sown. Much of the seed, not pressed into the earth by the roller, remains uncovered to perish by the power and heat of the sun, or to be picked up by fowls. From an experience of several years I am satisfied that the roller does not injure nor diminish the succeeding crops, which are taken off with much more facility from the even, smooth surface thereby produced. As many of our farmers in this County have not on hand two or three sets of old wheels whereby to construct this implement, as recommended frequently in the New-England Farmer, (an excellent weekly by the way, and which ought to be subscribed for by twenty farmers, at least, in every town in the State.) I will take the liberty to recommend the construction of one in this State of pines, on a far more simple and cheap scale. Select a round hollow pine log, two or two and a half feet in diameter, the shell six or eight inches thick, as the maker desires the weight, six feet long—saw it off square at each end, and also through the middle—drop in and tunnel across each end and over the centre of these two hollow trunks, a piece of two-inch-oak plank—in the centre of the planks, bore or make holes, through which pass an axle four inches through, made round from end to end, and a few inches longer than the cylinders for your roller. At the ends of this roller will be fixed the frame by which to draw it. This may consist of merely one cross-bar, about the length of the axle, and confined to two side pieces, two feet long, through the ends of which the axle passes and plays. The drafts for the oxen, or arms for the horse are let into this cross-bar.

## OXFORD.

"Ring-necked, piebald Opposition."—The above description of the present opposition, by one of their own number, is true to the life. The principles they profess have more colors than the garments worn by the convicts at most of our penitentiaries. In their line of march, irregular as that of Fallstaff's recruits—an advocate of the Hartford Convention, in ruffles and glasses, is succeeded by a Crockett in bearskins, or a Chilton, in his canonicles—while next in the group comes a volunteer from Philadelphia, last winter, to put down nullification, with General McDuffie in his rear and orator Preston, spouting, on his left wing, in favor of rebellion, and Governor Hamilton's sugar. These are followed by the Panama minister with the Missouri question labelled on his back, and next by the Bank advocates and Tariff heroes, Webster, Clay, with an intermixture of the moral Pointdexter, cautioning Mr Sargeant not to meddle, at this moment, with Slavery; and Duff Green, denouncing the Tariff as worse than Pharaoh's plagues—and Watkins Leigh, pledged and instructed to vote against the Mammoth Bank—and with the Sunday Mail organ, Mr. Frelinghuysen, preaching to Mr. Webster on the holiness of that sacred day—

White spirits and grey, mingle, mingle.

To close up the rear, Col. Webb brandishes a pistol, eight inches long, with a "malogany stock," and threatens to kill "500 Irishmen," as he once did to destroy General Duff Green. Whiskers and pistols—"bank facilities," and "business transactions!" all urge him on to deeds of noble daring—while the smooth faced Nick furnishes from his breeches pocket, the appropriations necessary for a bloody war,

The old battle of the kegs will sink into insignificance before this modern bank campaign—march on, ye ring-necked and piebald gentry—strike but a blow in this boasted Revolution—move to the charge a single dandy Whig, from any quarter, and the people and the people's President will teach you the supremacy of the laws and of the Constitution. The farmers and mechanics of the land are not so easily duped as you imagine.—[Boston Statesman.

The "what d'ye call 'em party" is all in the wind. Like Don Miguel, however, they will hold on as long as they can forage upon the people. They have changed their name so often, that their followers from day to day, do not know what to call themselves. The only serious difficulty about this is, that they so disgrace every name they assume, that in a short time it becomes worse than obsolete—it becomes odious. But this changeable disposition does not regard the name merely, it enters into all their acts. They shift their ground so often that their poor dupes fall into a great many unlucky blunders—they assign reasons for one thing that were intended to another, so that they are continually at loggerheads. One day the President is to be impeached for removing the Secretary of the Treasury, in steps Mr Adams and says—"I shall not question the power or the right of the President of the United States to dismiss a Secretary at his discretion, and, if during the recess of the Senate, to appoint another," &c. Another day, the removal of the deposits causes all the distress. Mr Webster says, the removal of twice that amount could not produce it. One day it is Bank or no Bank, now the Bank is dead, it is Constitution or no Constitution; and that Constitution is whatever the Senate of the United States, alias the American House of Lords, or Star Chamber choose to make it. Being driven from all these false positions, the President is now arraigned throughout the country as a criminal, for spending more money during his first term of office, than was expended during Mr. Adams'. This is perfectly consistent with the principles of a party who always maintained that a national debt is a national blessing. Gen. Jackson's crime consists in paying more than twelve millions of the National Debt—the payment of a part of which was resisted by the U. S. Bank, with the government funds in its vaults. Will the patriotic House of Lords get up another impeachment for that cause?—[Lb.

The Senate at the last dates were busily engaged upon the Protest of the President. It has thrown certain honorable Senators in an awful state of excitement. Those renegades especially, who have been acting in wanton violation of their instructions, are dreadfully exasperated. They are greatly put to it in finding hard names to bestow upon the Protest and its author, having nearly exhausted their billings gate vocabulary. We cannot wonder that the Protest makes them tremble. It exposes their highland and flagrant acts of injustice, and their violation of the Constitution. Hence their unwillingness to have it entered on the journal. Who can view without emotions of pity and contempt the conduct of these "exasperated" Whig Patriots?—[Succo Dem.

The Message transmitted yesterday by the President to the Senate, must effectually put down all attempts to distort that part of his Protest, in which he speaks of the custody of the public money; and if any real misapprehension prevailed as to its proper construction, will as certainly remove it. Although there was nothing in that paper to warrant the allegation so industriously circulated by the correspondents and journalists of the Bank, that it claimed for the Executive an indefeasible right to the possession and control of the public currency, yet we are glad that the President has, in so prompt and decided a manner, disavowed the inferences which were attempted to be deducted from his language. What new device will the Bank party next resort to?—[Globe Ap. 22.

A most horrid and daring outrage was perpetrated at Columbia, Tenn. on the 11th ult. About 10 o'clock at night, Mr. Perry W. Porter, the Cashier of the Union Bank, was found in the street, insensible, where he had been knocked down and stabbed in his left side. The keys of the bank had been taken from his pocket, the vault entered, and \$19,600 taken therefrom. Measures were immediately adopted to detect the perpetrators of this daring outrage, but at the last dates nothing had been discovered. Mr. Porter stepped out on business, and knows nothing of having been knocked down. He thought he was only sick, until he was taken to the light and found himself covered with blood.

EXTENSIVE COUNTERFEITING.—After the closing of the Banks in New York on Saturday, a flood of \$3 counterfeit bills upon the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company were issued & put in circulation in all parts of the city. From their close resemblance to the genuine notes, it is supposed that several thousands dollars were got off. Eight or ten persons have been arrested by the police officers, and committed to prison, having been detected in passing this money. Among others is an old offender by the name of Williams.

The Philadelphia Intelligencer of Wednesday says: "It is rumored that the Bank Committee left Philadelphia, this morning for Washington. The cause of this sudden departure is said to be a difficulty with the Bank in relation to the investigation." It is said that

the Bank refused to GIVE UP THE BOOKS for a private investigation.

## From the Journal of Commerce. DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

### THE CITY OF PASTO DESTROYED.

One of those terrible convulsions of nature which make man feel his insignificance in comparison with his Creator, occurred in the mountainous districts of New Grenada near the Western Frontier, and also near the equator, on the 20th and 22nd of January, with most lamentable and fatal results. The city of Pasto, containing 12000 or 15000 inhabitants, was almost totally destroyed, and upwards of 50 lives were lost. The city of Almaguer shared the same fate. As this town is only 36 miles from Popayan, in the same latitude, it is to be feared that the latter, with a population of 25,000 or 30,000, has suffered severely. The whole country for several leagues around Pasto, has been converted into a scene of desolation and mourning. Pasto is in lat. 1, 13, N. lon. 75, 11. Almaguer in lat. 2, N. lon. 36, 32. The adjacent country is bold and broken. In the immediate vicinity of Pasto, and almost overhanging it, is a mountain in which there is a volcano. The main range of the Andes is a little to the westward.

Province of Pasto, 22d Jan. 1834. To the Honorable Secretary of State for Home and Foreign Affairs.

SIR, At seven o'clock, on the morning of the 20th inst. an awful motion of the earth was experienced in the city, which continued almost without interruption for nearly four hours; and very early on the morning of this day, the inhabitants were visited with several shocks of an earthquake, more violent and destructive than the ones previously experienced on the 20th, and which continued in its duration, for three quarters of an hour. Even to this moment the surviving inhabitants are engaged in extricating the half innumerable bodies of some from their perilous situation, and extracting the dead bodies of others from amidst the ruins of the edifices which crushed them in their fall. Already upwards of fifty dead bodies have been as it were disinterred; and as many more rescued through the interposition of Providence from an untimely end; though more or less maimed and injured in their limbs and body.

All the religious churches in the city, that of Jesus del Rio and that of San Andre have escaped with the loss only of their steeples. But the Cathedral Church and the Churches consecrated to San Francisco, San Sebastian, Santiago with their respective convents, as also those of Santo Domingo, Marced and Monjas, have all fallen to the ground; I may truly say have fallen into ruins. With the exception of three or four houses which but half escaped destruction, all the rest, both great and small, have met with the same fate the Churches and Convents experienced, and the smaller houses which appear standing are either removed from their former foundations, or so unsettled, as not to be inhabited with safety, whence the afflicted population are doomed to suffer the rigors of a burning sun by day never before known, and the heavy dews by night in a spot where they are congregated to implore the divine mercy for the souls of those whose dead bodies they have collected together; having their minds continually impressed with that horror, which an event of this nature always inspires, and imbued with the melancholy reflection that they may themselves become the victims of the very next moment.

The country all around is rendered desolate by the night frost, and scorching sun by day. THOMAS ESPANA.

To the Hon. the County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

GENTLEMEN: THE undersigned, inhabitants of said County, respectfully represent that the long & steep hill on the road from Paris to Buckfield, situated in Paris, near the dwelling house of Joel B. Thayer, known to be one of the most difficult hills to pass between N. Hampshire line and the Kennebec, can be avoided by a short and inconsiderable alteration of the road, which will occasion a final saving to the town or Paris, cause little damage to individual property and be of great benefit to the public.—Which alteration we propose to have made as follows, viz: To leave the road near the dwelling house of said Thayer and passing on the north side of said road, in a course nearly direct to a point between and equidistant from the dwelling house and barn of John Cooper, and thence in the same course into the road as now traveled.

We therefore pray that after proper proceedings had this alteration may be made.

SAMUEL F. BROWN, & 10 others.

October 10, 1833.

## STATE OF MAINE.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1833.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Joel B. Thayer, Esq. in said Paris on Monday the sixteenth day of June next, at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerk of said town of Paris and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Paris, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Attest: R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk. A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon. Attest: R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

## Wanted Immediately,

A an apprentice to the printing business, a boy of good steady habits from 15 to 18 years of age, to whom good encouragement will be given. Inquire at this Office. Paris, May 6, 1834.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford at their Session begun and held at Paris, on the third Tuesday of June A. D. 1833.

THE undersigned respectfully represent, that a new County road is much needed, beginning near Col. Eben. Rawsons, in said Paris, and then northerly along a valley, and varying as circumstances may require to accommodate the travel from Washburn's Mills, so called, and thence from the neighborhood in which Dr. Kilbridge resides, all in said Paris, that after passing from said Rawsons a northerly direction as far as may be adjudged necessary, a branch thereof should be established running west of north to said Washburn's Mills—and another branch running east of north to near the house of Barnabe Fainee. This road and its branches as aforesaid, would be preferable in every point of view to the location prayed for by Ozen Gurney and others, and we pray that the former may be located and established, and that an adjournment on the petition of said Gurney and others, be suspended until a view and adjudication may be had on this petition.

ASAPH KITTRIDGE, & 50 others.

## STATE OF MAINE.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and held at Paris within and for said County of Oxford on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1833.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Col. Eben. Rawson in said Paris, on Friday the thirteenth day of June next, at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerk of said town of Paris, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Paris, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest: R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk. A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon. Attest: R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

## COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,.....Hartford.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of lands lying in the town of Hartford, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in bills committed to the subscriber to collect for 1833, in the respective sums following, to wit:

Names of proprietors.	No. of Lots.	Range.	No. of Acres.	Value.	State, Town & County Tax.
L. Ransdall,	4	10	30	108	1.33
Unknown,	1	12	30	45	.56
Do.	1	11	60	45	.56
Do. Gore,	40	17	17	21	.27
Do. North half	12	10	62	102	1.21
Do. Gore, part of 80 acres.	4	24	106	1.31	

Unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid on or before the first day of September next at one o'clock P. M. so much of said land will then be sold at public auction, at the dwelling house of Gad Hayford, in said Hartford, as will discharge the same.

CHARLES HAYFORD, Collector of taxes for the town of Hartford for 1833. 3w39

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having given bonds for the maintenance of Silas Dorr's wife and two youngest children, also Joseph Chew, his wife and three youngest children, paupers of the town of Rumford; hereby forbids all persons harboring or trusting them; as he has made suitable provisions for their support. MERRILL FARNUM. 3w39

Rumford, April 24, 1834.

## To the Public.

MR. WM. H. H. MCGILVERAY would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Norway and vicinity that he has commenced the GOLD SMITH business in Norway-Village, and intends carrying it on in all its branches.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELRY repaired at short notice. A share of Public Patronage is requested. Norway-Village, May 1, 1834. 3w39

## Prints, New Style. WATERSON, PRAY & CO.

Nos. 71 & 73, Kilby-st., Boston. OFFER for sale by the package or piece, an extensive assortment of Printed Calicoes—comprising more than one hundred and thirty styles—many of which are new and beautiful.—Also an assortment of colored Cambrics; likewise, Printed Quiltings and Britannia Halls by the case. Printers of Newspapers in the New England States, who insert the above, with this notice, once a week, for six weeks, inside, shall be paid on presentation of their bills. March 17. 6w15

## Copartnership Notice.

THE subscribers have formed a connexion in business under the firm of SMITH & BENNETT, and have taken the Store near the Mills, formerly occupied by J. B. Smith, where they have for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash, country produce, or credit, a good assortment of W. L. Goods and Groceries, English and American Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Glassware, School Books and Stationery, Paints, Medicines, &c. &c. making in all a very extensive variety of reasonable goods. Former customers of the subscribers are respectfully invited to call. JONATHAN B. SMITH. ANTHONY BENNETT.

Norway-Village, Nov. 16, 1833.

SMITH & BENNETT will carry on the Pouch heretofore improved by A. Bennett, and wish to receive articles in exchange for Goods at their cash prices. Norway-Village, Nov. 22, 1833. 1f15

## Wrapping Paper.

SMITH & BENNETT have received on consignment a lot of good wrapping paper at 62 1/2 cts. per ream. Norway-Village, March, 1834. 1c2m21

## Apprentice Wanted.

A young man from 14 to 17 years of age as an Apprentice to the Gun Smith business is wanted immediately; one that can come well recommended, and is willing to be a boy till twenty-one, will meet with good encouragement; none other need apply. JOTHAM GOODNOW. 1f32

Norway, March 20, 1834.

## For Sale.

ONE Single CARBING MACHINE, made by the subscriber and warranted equal to any in use. Terms liberal with good security. ALSO.—To let a SHOP with WATER POWER sufficient to carry a Carbing Machine, or to answer the purpose of a Machinist, Wheel Wright, Cabinet Maker, or other snell machinery. Enquire of ZEBEDEE PERRY. 1c2w21

Norway, March 12, 1834.

From the Boston Statesman.  
Washington, April 19, 1834.—After the ex-  
acerbation of yesterday, the nerves of that om-  
nipotent but invisible old lady, Public Sentiment  
are as calm as Nick Biddle, or "a summer's  
morning." What say you, Mr. Frelinghuysen?  
—don't you think so?

The Senate, yesterday, adjourned over to  
Monday, to "chew the cud of sweet and bitter  
fancy," and more bitter than sweet, I fancy it  
must be, especially to Mr. Southard—Gov.  
Southard, I beg his pardon, I don't!—God for-  
bid I should beg anything of a man who is beg-  
ged by one of his own party, of the last attri-  
bute of a man, veracity. Well, as I was about  
to remark, Mr. Southard, with his "three lies,"  
could not have felt very comfortable to-day, af-  
ter Judge Leigh yesterday had traversed his  
"lies." But never mind, the Hon. Senator  
from New Jersey is no Telemachus—it would  
not kill him to tell a l-i-b, though I would not  
be "responsible" for the effect that his telling  
the truth might have on him; I think it would  
throw him into a collapse! It is a very honor-  
able affair, to be sure, for an Honorable Sen-  
ator—who disregards and violates the instruc-  
tions of his Legislature, and undertakes to say  
that "20 distressed individuals represent the  
sentiments of 30,000 freemen"—to charge the  
President of the United States with uttering  
"three lies!"—but it is not less honorable, I  
think, for one of his own party, to nail him to  
the counter, before a crowded audience, as  
thrice a—can't write the word—thrice a base  
counterfeiter of truth. Certainly, if Mr. South-  
ard's assertions return upon him, as Judge Leigh  
returned them, he will have nothing at all to  
redeem them with. I advise him to discount  
no more of his counterfeits of truth. He can't  
relieve the "distress" of his party with them;  
and they will most likely—in consequence of  
the "panic" Judge Leigh created—to "distress"  
him, with flinging them in his teeth. But I  
hope he won't take my advice.

REIS EFFENDI.

Washington, April 22, 1834.—Mr. Webster  
at the opening of the Senate, presented the  
"missing names" (of the Albany *distress*), which  
in consequence of the extraordinary pres-  
sure of the times, were curtailed from the me-  
morial. I believe there was an *affidavit* about  
the loss of the tail of the kite, which Mr. W.  
said, could be made five hundred signatures  
longer—the babes think it about long enough;  
but the kite is not that of Franklin; it will dis-  
cover no new principle of science, or natural  
philosophy; and if it attracts any thing, it will  
be only a shower of "words, words, words!"  
—the three principal attributes of "whig" (whew!)  
oratory.

Mr. Frelinghuysen presented a memorial  
from Somerset County, N. J., approving the  
course of the administration, and opposing the  
"restoration"; and groaned 20 minutes, more  
or less, on the subject—Mr. Southard followed  
suit; but made a most bitter, venomous, and  
malicious tirade against the administration,  
for suffering the funds of a national charitable in-  
stitution (the Hospital fund) to be perilled if  
not lost, by remaining in a stop-payment bank  
of the Metropolis. He depicted the conduct of  
the Executive in the most atrocious colors;—  
and if any body had believed him, they must  
have thought the President was a greater "mon-  
ster" than the Bank. Upon his taking his seat,  
breathless—and as red as a turkey  
cock, Col. Benton rose and began to cross ex-  
amine him, as to what fund there was in peril?  
The Hon. disbeliever of instructions, began to  
quackle the moment he attempted to answer;  
and I thought he would choke. He explained  
in great "distress" that it was the Hospital fund;  
he had not hinted before what it was. Col. B.  
rose again to push him to the wall, with another  
interrogatory, but Mr. Frelinghuysen, with a  
deep groan, that seemed to come as far off as  
Somerset county, started to the floor, to come  
to the rescue of his colleague; because they  
both (as they told us) were born in Somerset  
county; (and thought they had a right to turn  
a summer's rest, I suppose, against their instruc-  
tions!) Col. B. however said he only yielded  
the floor to hear his question answered; and  
Mr. Frelinghuysen groaned again, and sank in-  
to his seat. Col. B. then asked the Hon. Sen-  
ator (Southard), who placed the "fund," the  
charitable fund, in that perilous situation?—  
(what a cruel question!) Mr. Southard rose  
and attempted to explain; and as long as he e-  
vaded the truth he got along tolerably well, but  
when he at last, for once was obliged to confess  
the truth, I thought he would have choked to  
death; I thought he would have died like an-  
other great man Ananias—with the differ-  
ence that he died with a lie upon his tongue;  
while the Hon. Senator was likely to give up  
the ghost—and the truth together! Never has  
the removal of the Bank deposits caused half  
so much "distress" through the whole country,  
at this attempt of Col. Benton to remove the  
truth, so long and snugly deposited in the vaults  
of Mr. Southard's heart! He did not confess  
in language, but in shame—no, not shame—for  
where there is shame, there may in time be vir-  
tue—he confessed in confusion, that he himself  
placed the funds, the charitable funds where  
they were! And what kind of "funds" were  
they?—Bank stock!—not of pet Banks—nor of  
the U. S. Bank, which is better than gold—  
but of one of his bankrupt "Whig" Banks!  
But enough of this.

REIS EFFENDI.

On Sunday afternoon, as the people of Bal-  
timore were coming from church, Horace Bin-  
ney and Daniel Webster made political and va-  
lour speeches from the steps of Bannum's ta-  
vern, to the assembled multitude! The Bal-  
timore papers state that the speeches were of the  
usual Bank savor, and that the mob shouted and

yelled with delight. What words could be  
sufficient to convey the reprobation of the op-  
position had a democrat thus violated the Sab-  
bath! But as it was done by Messrs. Binney  
and Webster, it is all right. They, of course,  
are privileged to stump speech it on Sundays  
as well as week days. The Bank is to be served  
first; Mammon knows no Sabbath.  
[Pennsylvanian.]

### Interesting to the Blind.

STATE OF MAINE.  
SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.  
Augusta, April 15, 1834.  
THE accompanying Resolve appropriating  
One Thousand Dollars for the support  
of the New England Institution in Boston, in  
the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, of such  
Indigent Blind persons in this State, as may ap-  
pear proper subjects for education at said insti-  
tution is published for the information of all in-  
terested in the welfare and happiness of that  
unfortunate class of our fellow beings.

The following are the  
RULES AND REGULATIONS.  
for the admission of Beneficiaries into the New  
England Institution for the Education of the  
Blind.  
Candidates for admission must be over six  
and under twenty-four years of age.  
They must produce certificates of incurable  
blindness, from some respectable physician of  
regular standing, also their freedom from any  
epileptic or contagious disorder, or from any  
physical affliction that would render them unfit  
for education.

Beneficiaries must produce a certificate from  
the Selectmen or overseers of the poor of their  
town, stating that their parents and immediate  
relatives are unable to defray the expenses of  
their education.  
They must produce a certificate of good moral  
character from the selectmen or clergyman of  
their town.

They must be provided with at least six good  
cotton shirts, two vests, jackets and pantaloons;  
six pairs of socks or stockings; two pairs of  
boots and shoes; six pocket handkerchiefs,  
and two black stocks; all to be in good condi-  
tion, and the woollens of dark color.

The females must be provided with at least  
the same quantity of linen; and with three  
gowns and dresses. The clothing must be re-  
newed from time to time, as may be necessary  
—by the parents; anything more than common  
mending will not be done at the expense of the  
institution.

Each pupil must be provided with a wooden  
chest, with a lock and key; and of sufficient  
size to contain all their clothing.

All the articles of clothing must be marked  
with the name of the owner—at full length.  
The friends of Persons desirous of availing  
themselves of the Bounty of the State, are re-  
quested to make written application therefor,  
to the Subscriber, (at his Office,) on or before  
the 12th of June next, stating their Age, Sex,  
Occupation, Abilities, Constitution, Charac-  
ter, How and when they became Blind, and  
their situation, and that of their near relatives  
in regard to property.

By order of the Governor and Council.  
ROSCOE G. GREENE, Sec'y of State.

STATE OF MAINE.  
Resolves for the relief of the Indigent Blind.  
Resolved, That the sum of One Thousand  
Dollars be and is hereby appropriated for the  
education of indigent Blind, in the State of  
Maine, to be expended by the Governor with  
the advice and consent of the Council, at their  
discretion, in defraying in whole or part, upon  
application, the expense of placing in the New  
England Institution in Boston such indigent  
blind persons, as may appear proper subjects  
for education at such Institution.

In the House of Representatives, March 11,  
1834. Read and passed.  
NATHAN CLIFFORD, Speaker.

In Senate, March 11, 1834. Read and pas-  
sed.  
JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, Pres.

March 11, 1834. Approved.  
ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.  
NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident owners  
and proprietors of the lands in the town of Paris,  
County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are  
taxed in the bills committed for collection to the un-  
der-signed Collector of said Paris, for the year 1833, and 1833  
in their respective sums following to wit:

Name of Proprietor	No. of Lots	Value	Tax
Brown Jacob, N and S parts	10	3 37	236 2,37
Thayer Isaac East part of	1	4 60	207 1,66
Stearns James part of	23	5 77	316
Unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the Subscriber on or before Monday the eighth day of August next, so much of said land as will discharge the same will then be sold at public auction, at the Store of Alfred Andrews in said Paris, on said day at one of the clock in the afternoon.			
BENJAMIN STEVENS, Collector of Paris, for the Paris, April 22, 1834.			

JOEL PAINE, Collector of Jay for 1833.  
Jay, April 17, 1834.

Notice!  
I hereby relinquish to my son SAMUEL BAYLEY,  
his time, he being nineteen years of age, to trade for  
himself, and I shall not pay any debts of his contracting,  
nor claim any of his earnings after this date.

HUDSON BAYLEY.  
Hamlin's Gore, April 29, 1834.

JOB WORK,  
Executed with neatness  
and despatch at this  
OFFICE

### STATE OF MAINE. TREASURER'S OFFICE, Augusta, April 7, 1834.

WHEREAS an Act entitled "An Act  
respecting the collection of taxes on  
unimproved land, not taxable by the Assessors  
of any town or plantation," passed the twenty-  
ninth day of January, A. D. 1822, provides,  
that whenever a State Tax has been, or shall  
be lawfully assessed on any township or other  
tract of unimproved land in this State, not tax-  
able by the Assessors of any town or plantation,  
the Treasurer of the State shall forthwith ad-  
vertise the same three weeks successively, in  
the public newspaper of the printer to the State  
for the time being, and in one of the newspa-  
pers printed in the county where such land lies,  
if any there be, otherwise in a newspaper in the  
next adjoining county, if such newspaper there  
be; therein notifying all persons thus interest-  
ed in such lands, that unless the amount of said  
taxes respectively, be paid to the Treasurer a-  
foresaid in six months then next, Warrants will  
issue from said Treasurer to the Sheriff of the  
county where such land lies, requiring him to  
collect all such taxes as may then remain due.

And whereas, An Act entitled "An Act to  
apportion and assess on the inhabitants of this  
State a tax of fifty thousand four hundred and  
ten dollars, 88 cents," passed the eleventh day  
of March, A. D. 1834, provides, that the Town-  
ships and other tracts of unimproved land, in-  
cluded and described in the following Schedule,  
shall be assessed and pay the several sums with  
which they respectively stand charged.

Therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of  
said Acts, the proprietors, and all other persons  
interested in the townships and other tracts of  
unimproved land, described in said Schedule,  
are hereby notified, that unless the taxes for  
the year 1834, assessed as therein charged, are  
paid into the Treasury of this State within six  
months next, Warrants will issue according to  
the provisions of law.

### SCHEDULE. COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Howard's Gore	8 27
No. 5, 2d Range	2 19
Township D. to J. Gardiner	1 44
Township E. to J. Cummings	1 80
No. 1 letter A.	5 94
do 2 do do	5 99
do 2 1st Range	1 55
do 3 1st do	3 09
do 4 3d do	1 84
do 5 3d do	2 00
do 2 2d do	2 94
do 4 4th do	2 42
do 2 2d do	2 82
do 3 3d do	1 84
Letter B.	6 72
Letter C. adjoining B.	1 84
No. 5, 4th Range	2 46
Township No. 7	2 09
Andover Surplus, West	2 46
do do North	1 68
Hamlin's Grant	2 39
Township No. 1	14 67
Chandler's Gore	1 13
Five sixths of No. 3 2d range, owned by Jas. Rangley	10 95
One sixth of do. owned by Jacob A. Townsend	2 19
Township 2	4 70
Part Township 6	1 23
Surplus of C.	1 28
No. 5 1st Range	4 45
do 4 2d do	2 32
North half No. 1 3d range	2 02
South half " 1 4th do	2 42
North half " 1 4th do	2 32
One half " 5 5th do	1 55
One fourth " 5 5th do	81
One twelfth of No. 1 6th do	32
Seven twelfths, No. 1	3 54
North half No. 2 4th Range	1 21
Township " 4 1st do	2 14
MARK HARRIS, Treasurer.	

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.  
NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident owners  
and proprietors of the lands in the town of Paris,  
County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are  
taxed in the bills committed for collection to the un-  
der-signed Collector of said Paris, for the year 1832, and 1833  
in their respective sums following to wit:

Name of Proprietor	No. of Lots	Value	Tax
Thompsons Grant	6	5 100	75 59
Unknown	1	4 110	25 20
Unknown	7	12 100	25 20
Unknown	7	13 100	25 20
Unknown	1	14 100	25 20
Unknown	4	14 100	25 20
Peck's Grant north half of	13	50 10	8 6
Unknown Thomp- son Grant,	6	5 100	75 15
Unknown	6	5 10	5 5
John Giben	12	5 60	30 6
Unknown	8	8 100	25 25
Unknown	9	9 100	50 60
Unknown	13	9 100	100 20
Unknown	4	10 100	5 5
S. F. Brown	5	10 100	37 7
Unknown	6	10 100	25 25
Unknown	10	10 100	37 7
Unknown	6	11 100	25 25
Unknown	7	11 100	25 25
Unknown	4	12 100	25 25
Unknown	9	10 100	37 7
John Conant	12	10 100	50 10
Unknown	4	11 100	25 25
Unknown	7	12 100	25 25
Unknown	1	13 75	25 25
Unknown	2	13 100	20 4
Unknown	4	14 100	5 5
Porter	5	14 100	5 5
Unknown	7	7 50	30 30
SE. End	16	7 100	75
Unknown	16	8 141	151
Unknown	5	12	58
Unknown	8	12	58
Unknown	3	13	12
Unknown	4	13	12

The said collector will proceed according to law to  
sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the Inn of  
William Walker in said Paris, at ten of the clock in the  
forenoon on Tuesday the day 22d of July next, so  
much of the said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge  
said taxes and the necessary intervening charges if no  
person shall appear on or before that time to discharge  
said taxes and charges. Dated at Paris, the 8th day of  
April, 1834.

MERRILL FARNUM.  
Paris, April 25, 1834.

NOTICE.  
THIS is to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting  
Jane Row, my wife, in my account, as I shall  
pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOHN ROW.  
Paris, April 26, 1834.

### STATE OF MAINE. Resolve for establishing an Insane Hospital.

RESOLVED, That there be allowed and  
granted for the purpose of establishing an  
Insane Hospital in this State, the sum of  
Twenty Thousand Dollars, to be derived  
from the proceeds of the sales of the Public  
Lands, and to be paid out of the Treasury  
of the State whenever said sum shall be re-  
alized and received from said source—said  
sum to be expended in erecting a suitably  
building or buildings for an Insane Hospital,  
in manner hereinafter provided and describ-  
ed, on condition that a like sum of Twenty  
Thousand Dollars be raised by individ-  
ual donation, towards erecting and maintain-  
ing the same, within twelve months from the  
passage of an act in reference thereto.

Resolved, That whenever the foregoing  
condition shall have been complied with, the  
Governor with advice of Council be and he  
hereby is authorized and empowered to  
purchase a lot of land within the State and  
procure a good and sufficient title and con-  
veyance thereof to the State, which shall be  
an eligible site for an Insane Hospital, re-  
gard being had in the selection of such site,  
to the cheapness of labor and materials for  
the construction of said Hospital, and also  
to the amount of donations which may be  
contributed by individuals towards the er-  
ecting and establishing the same.

Resolved, That whenever a site shall have  
been provided as aforesaid, the Governor  
with advice and consent of the Council shall  
appoint a board of three Commissioners who  
shall cause to be erected on said site a Hos-  
pital and other buildings suitable for the ac-  
commodation of a Superintendent and of  
one hundred lunatic persons furiously mad,  
agreed models for such an Institution. And  
said Commissioners shall have power to  
make all necessary contracts and to appoint  
agents to superintend the erection of the  
same, and who shall report to the Governor  
and Council a system for the discipline and  
government of said establishment, as soon as  
the same shall be completed. And said Com-  
missioners shall lay before the Governor and  
Council their accounts of expenditures and  
disbursements for the purpose of their be-  
ing examined, audited and allowed as in  
their discretion they may deem just and  
proper.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of this State  
be authorized to receive any donations either  
in money, securities, or any real or other  
personal estate from any person or persons,  
which shall be appropriated exclusively to  
the object aforesaid. And that it shall be  
the duty of said Treasurer to keep a dis-  
tinct and separate account thereof to be  
appropriated as aforesaid under the order  
and direction of the Governor and Council.

In the House of Representatives, March 8,  
1834. Read and passed.

NATHAN CLIFFORD, Speaker  
In Senate, March 8, 1834. Read and passed.

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, President.  
March 8, 1834. Approved.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.  
A true copy. Attest:  
ROSCOE G. GREENE, Sec'y of State.

### COLLECTORS NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified to the Proprietors of the Land  
hereafter mentioned, in the Town of Paris, that the same  
are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the un-  
der-signed Collector of said Paris, for the years of  
our Lord 1832 1833, in the respective sums following, to wit:

Name of Proprietor	No. of Lots	Value	Tax
Thompsons Grant	6	5 100	75 59
Unknown	1	4 110	25 20
Unknown	7	12 100	25 20
Unknown	7	13 100	25 20
Unknown	1	14 100	25 20
Unknown	4	14 100	25 20
Peck's Grant north half of	13	50 10	8 6
Unknown Thomp- son Grant,	6	5 100	75 15
Unknown	6	5 10	5 5
John Giben	12	5 60	30 6
Unknown	8	8 100	25 25
Unknown	9	9 100	50 60
Unknown	13	9 100	100 20
Unknown	4	10 100	5 5
S. F. Brown	5	10 100	37 7
Unknown	6	10 100	25 25
Unknown	10	10 100	37 7
Unknown	6	11 100	25 25
Unknown	7	11 100	25 25
Unknown	4	12 100	25 25
Unknown	9	10 100	37 7
John Conant	12	10 100	50 10
Unknown	4	11 100	25 25
Unknown	7	12 100	25 25
Unknown	1	13 75	25 25
Unknown	2	13 100	20 4
Unknown	4	14 100	5 5
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Unknown	7	7 50	30 30
SE. End	16	7 100	75
Unknown	16	8 141	151
Unknown	5	12	58
Unknown	8	12	58
Unknown	3	13	12
Unknown	4	13	12

The said collector will proceed according to law to  
sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the Inn of  
William Walker in said Paris, at ten of the clock in the  
forenoon on Tuesday the day 22d of July next, so  
much of the said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge  
said taxes and the necessary intervening charges if no  
person shall appear on or before that time to discharge  
said taxes and charges. Dated at Paris, the 8th day of  
April, 1834.

MERRILL FARNUM.  
Paris, April 25, 1834.

NOTICE.  
THIS is to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting  
Jane Row, my wife, in my account, as I shall  
pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOHN ROW.  
Paris, April 26, 1834.

JEFFERSON HALL, Collector of Paris.

### CORNS.

THE celebrated ALBION CORN PLAS-  
TER affords instant relief, at the same time dis-  
solves and draws Corns out by the roots, with-  
out the least pain.

Certificate.—"To those afflicted with Corns  
on their feet I do certify that I have used the  
Albion Corn Plaster with complete success.—  
Before I had used one box it completely cured  
a Corn which had troubled me many years. I  
make this public for the benefit of those afflicted  
with that painful complaint. WM. SHAW.  
Flushing, L. I. Feb. 28."  
Price 50 cents per box.

### DR. RILEY'S AROMATIC PILLS, FOR FEMALES.

They purify the blood, quicken its circulation,  
assist the suspended operations of nature, and  
are a general remedy for the prevailing com-  
plaints among the female part of society. The  
pills are particularly efficacious in the Greas-  
Sickness, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness,  
Short Breath, Sinking of the Spirits, Dejection  
and Disinclination to exercise and Society.—  
Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful  
except in cases of pregnancy, when they must  
not be taken; neither must they be taken by per-  
sons of hectic or consumptive habits. Price  
\$1.50 a box.

Also, the celebrated CAMBRIAN TOOTH  
ACHE PILLS, which give immediate relief,  
without the least injury to the teeth. On trial  
this will be found one of the best remedies  
known for this complaint. Price 50 cts. a box.

None are genuine unless signed on the  
outside printed wrapper, by the sole proprietor  
T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late  
Dr. W. T. CONWAY.—For sale at his Counting  
Room, over No. 99, Court-st., near Concert  
Hall, Boston, and also by his special appoint-  
ment, by SMITH & BENNETT, Norway  
Village, who have also for sale all of the justly  
celebrated medicines prepared by him. 65ply

To the Hon. County Commissioners, within and for the  
County of Oxford at their October session, A. D. 1833.  
WHEREAS a County road has been located and  
established at the present term of said Court on  
the petition of Josiah Black and others, through And-  
over West Surplus and Holmes, alias Roadville in said  
County, places unincorporated, and the same road is  
unopened and unmade. We therefore pray that a tax  
may be assessed upon said tracts separately, sufficient  
to open and make said road through each of said tracts  
respectively.

JOSIAH BLACK, & others, by  
STEPHEN EMERY, their Attorney.

### STATE OF MAINE. Oxford ss.

At a court of County Commissioners begun and holden  
at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the  
last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1833.  
The foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the Peti-  
tioners give notice of the same, by publishing a  
copy of said Petition and of this order thereon, three  
weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at  
Paris, and in the Eastern Argus printed at Portland  
in the County of Cumberland, the last publication in  
each of said newspapers, to be at least thirty days be-  
fore the next term of this Court to be holden at Paris, in  
and for said county of Oxford on the third Tuesday of  
June next, that all persons interested may then and there  
appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the pray-  
er thereof should not be granted.

Attest, R. K. GOODNOW, Clerk.  
A true copy of Petition and Order thereon.  
Attest, R. K. GOODNOW, Clerk.

### PROSPECTUS OF THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE KNICKERBOCKER, OR New-York Monthly Magazine.

EDITED BY T. PLINT.  
The same improvement which has guided the Publish-  
ers of the Knickerbocker in the past volumes, will still  
be adhered to in their future efforts to gratify the public.  
The Knickerbocker has already obtained a name and  
a success unequalled in the history of Periodical Lit-  
erature, and though our numerous friends may have pre-  
sided us perhaps too highly, we can only express our grati-  
tude for their partiality, and our sincere determination  
not only to realize, but even to succeed, as far as possi-  
ble the expectation of the public in the new volume.

Permanent arrangements have been made with Mr.  
PLINT, a gentleman whose literary reputation is well  
known in every part of the United States, particularly  
to the people of the West, as the Editor of the Western  
Monthly Review, as well as author of several standard  
works of American Literature, the publishers of the Knick-  
erbocker now present to their friends and patrons as  
the Editor of their Magazine, the columns of which will  
be filled with the results of his pen, as well as regular  
contributions from other distinguished American Writ-  
ers.

Paul